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Application No.: 10/782,964

Art Unit: 2173

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Appellants: Andrew Bocking

Examiner: Namitha Pillai

Title: WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS DEVICE USER INTERFACE

Docket No.: 16813-4US

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner of Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, V.A. 22313-1450

Dear Sir/Madam:

APPEAL BRIEF

This is a brief on appeal under 35 U.S.C. § 134(a), 37 C.F.R. § 1.191 and 37 C.F.R. Part 41 from the decision of the Examiner set forth in the Office Action dated June 5, 2009 and pursuant to the Notice of Panel Decision from Pre-Appeal Brief Review dated August 10, 2009.

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Real Party in Interest

The real party in interest (“Appellant”) is Research In Motion Limited, a corporation doing business in Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, by virtue of an assignment executed by the inventors in favour of Research In Motion Limited, recorded at Reel/Frame 015032/0242.

Related Appeals and Interferences

None known to Appellant.

Status of Claims

The application was filed with claims 1 – 24.

Claims 3, 14 and 17 were previously cancelled, by amendment filed July 3, 2008.

Claims 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 16 and 18-24 were previously rejected on December 23, 2008, September 16, 2008, April 4, 2008, October 30, 2007 and April 19, 2007 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) and/or 35 U.S.C. 102(b) in view of one or more of US Patent No. 6,049,796 (*Siitonen et al.*), herein referred to as Siitonen, US Patent No. 6,950,988 (*Hawkins et al.*), herein referred to as Hawkins, US Publication No. 2004/0155908 (*Wagner*) and/or US Patent No. 6,320,943 (*Borland*).

Claims 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 16 and 18-24 are currently rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Siitonen, Hawkins, Wagner, and US Patent No. 7,295,852 (*Davis et al.*), herein referred to as Davis.

Thus claims 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 16 and 18-24 have each been at least twice rejected.

The rejections of claims 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 16 and 18-24 are hereby appealed.

Status of Amendments

No amendments were presented subsequent to the Examiner's Action of June 5, 2009. No amendments have been made since a new claim set was submitted on March 17, 2009.

Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

Independent claim 1 recites a wireless communication device (FIGS. 1 and 2) configured for use in a wireless network (paragraph 24). The device comprises: a processor for controlling operation of the wireless communication device (paragraphs 25 and 33); a first input device coupled to the processor for accepting an input (paragraphs 24, 25 and 33); at least one display device coupled to the processor for communicating an output (paragraphs 24, 25 and 33); a communication subsystem coupled to the processor for communicating with the wireless network (paragraphs 31 and 36); a memory coupled to the processor (paragraph 33); a storage device coupled to the processor (paragraph 33); and a user interface (paragraph 24, FIGS. 3-11) for controlling the operations of the wireless communications device including a component to compose a destination for an outgoing communication generated by the device (paragraphs 49 and 51). The component provides simultaneously together: a prompt defining a field for receiving the destination as text (paragraphs 46, 49, 54); and a hot list of candidate destinations selectable at the user interface and useable at the destination (paragraphs 46-48, 51, 55 and 56). The user interface comprises a home screen component (FIG. 3, paragraph 41) having an application portion displaying application icons for activating associated applications (paragraph 41) and a mobile status portion (paragraph 41), and wherein the component to compose a destination is invocable from the home screen component manually by activating a communication application icon (paragraphs 45 and 52) and automatically in response to an input from the first input device of a portion of the destination (paragraphs 45 and 52).

Independent claim 12 is directed to, in a wireless communication device (FIGS. 1 and 2) configured for use in a wireless network (paragraph 24), a method for composing a destination for an outgoing communication generated by the device (paragraph 49). The method comprises providing a home screen (FIG. 3, paragraph 41) having an application portion displaying one or more application icons for activating associated applications (paragraph 41) and a mobile status portion (paragraph 41), the home screen for invoking a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communication

device, the one or more application icons comprising a communication application icon for invoking a composition screen (paragraphs 45 and 52); invoking the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to input of a portion of a destination (paragraphs 45 and 52); providing the composition screen (paragraphs 45 and 52); providing, simultaneously with the composition screen, a prompt defining a field for receiving the destination as text (paragraphs 46, 49 and 54); and providing, simultaneously with the composition screen, a hot list for selecting the destination, the hot list comprising candidate destinations selectable as destinations (paragraphs 46, 47, 49, 51, 55 and 56).

Independent claim 24 defines a computer program product having a computer readable medium tangibly embodying computer executable code stored thereon for composing a destination for an outgoing communication (paragraph 49) generated by a wireless communication device (FIGS. 1 and 2) for use in a wireless network (paragraph 24). The computer program product comprises: code for providing a home screen (FIG. 3, paragraph 41) having an application portion displaying one or more application icons for activating associated applications (paragraph 41) and a mobile status portion (paragraph 41), the home screen for invoking a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communication device, the one or more application icons comprising a communication application icon for invoking a composition screen (paragraph 45 and 52); code for invoking the composition screen from the home screen component automatically in response to an input from an input device of a portion of the destination (paragraph 45 and 52); and code for the composition screen providing simultaneously together: a prompt defining a field for receiving the destination as text (paragraphs 46, 49 and 54); and a hot list useful for selecting the destination, the hot list comprising candidate destinations usable as the destination (paragraphs 46, 47, 49, 51, 55 and 56).

Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The Appellant hereby seeks review of the rejection of claims 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 16 and 18-24 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Siitonen, Hawkins, Wagner and Davis.

Argument**Rejection of claims 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 16 and 18-24 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) in view of Siitonen, Hawkins, Wagner and Davis.**

In order to establish a case of obviousness, “the scope and content of the prior art are to be determined; differences between the prior art and the claims at issue are to be determined; and the level of ordinary skill in the art resolved. Against this background the obviousness or non-obviousness of the subject matter is determined. KSR Int’l Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 127 S.Ct. 1727 (2007), citing *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1 (1966).

In order to reject a claim based on a combination of references, as explained at MPEP 2143 (citing the Supreme Court in *KSR v. Teleflex*), Office personnel must articulate the following:

- (1) a finding that the prior art included each element claimed, although not necessarily in a single prior art reference, with the only difference between the claimed invention and the prior art being the lack of actual combination of the elements in a single prior art reference;
- (2) a finding that one of ordinary skill in the art could have combined the elements as claimed by known methods, and that in combination, each element merely performs the same function as it does separately;
- (3) a finding that one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable; and
- (4) whatever additional findings based on the *Graham* factual inquiries may be necessary, in view of the facts of the case under consideration, to explain a conclusion of obviousness.

KSR, 82 USPQ2d at 1395; *Sakraida v. AG Pro, Inc.*, 425 U.S. 273, 282, 189 USPQ 449, 453 (1976); *Anderson's-Black Rock, Inc. v. Pavement Salvage Co.*, 396 U.S. 57, 62-63, 163 USPQ 673, 675 (1969); *Great Atlantic & P. Tea Co. v. Supermarket Equipment Corp.*, 340 U.S. 147, 152, 87 USPQ 303, 306 (1950). “[I]t can be important to identify a reason that would have prompted a person of ordinary skill in the relevant field to combine the elements in the way the claimed new invention does.” *KSR*, 82 USPQ2d at 1396.

MPEP 2143 further notes that if “*any of these findings cannot be made, then this rationale cannot be used to support a conclusion that the claim would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.*”

Appellant also respectfully emphasises that determinations of obviousness are not to be based on hindsight combination of components selectively culled from the prior art to fit the parameters of the patented invention, as noted in, for example, *ATD Corp. v. Lydall, Inc.*, 48 USPQ2d 1321, 1329 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Here: (a) the cited references neither disclose nor suggest each element claimed; and (b) the number of references relied upon by the Examiner strongly suggests the impermissible use of hindsight.

(a) The References Do Not Disclose All of the Features of Appellant’s Claims.

Claim 1 of the present application recites a wireless communications device configured for use in a wireless network comprising: a processor for controlling operation of the wireless communications device; a first input device coupled to the processor for accepting an input; at least one display device coupled to the processor for communicating an output; a communications subsystem coupled to the processor for communicating with the wireless network; a memory coupled to the processor; a storage device coupled to the processor; and a user interface for controlling the operations of the wireless communications device including a component to compose a destination for an outgoing communication generated by the device, said component providing simultaneously together: a prompt defining a field for receiving the destination as text; and a hot list of candidate destinations selectable at the user interface and usable as the destination, wherein the user interface comprises a home screen component, having an application portion displaying application icons for activating associated applications and a mobile status portion, and wherein the component to compose a destination is invocable from the home screen component manually by activating a communication application

icon and automatically in response to an input from the first input device of a portion of the destination.

It is respectfully submitted that the cited references do not disclose at least the following features of claim 1: (i) a home screen component having a mobile status portion; (ii) a component to compose a destination being invokable from the home screen component automatically in response to an input from the first input device of a portion of the destination; and (iii) the component to compose a destination being invokable from the home screen component manually by activating a communication application icon and automatically in response to an input from the first input device of a portion of the destination.

(i) The cited references do not disclose a home screen component having a mobile status portion.

Claim 1 of the current application recites a wireless communications device comprising a user interface wherein the user interface comprises a home screen component having an application portion displaying application icons for activating associated applications and a mobile status portion. At page 3 of the Office Action of June 5, 2009, the Examiner admits that Siitonen fails to teach or suggest that the user interface comprises a home screen component. The Examiner attempts to cure the deficiencies of Siitonen with reference to Hawkins. The Examiner points to Figure 5 and column 9, lines 42-47 of Hawkins, with regards to the claimed home screen component and to Figure 5 with regards to the mobile status portion of the claimed home screen component in particular. However, Hawkins discloses no such thing. Instead, Hawkins discloses a “Contacts View” user interface for interacting with a electronic directory of contact information. The sole purpose of such an interface is to allow a user to add, edit, delete and retrieve records stored tin the electronic contacts directory (see Hawkins, column 1, lines 21-34).

One of the problems that the present application aims to address is clearly laid out in paragraphs 0004-0005 of the application, as originally filed:

Typically, GUIs for wireless mobile devices comprise a main or home screen and one or more sub-screens that may be navigated from the main screen. Notification icons are often rendered on a portion of the main screen to indicate a new event such as the receipt of a new message, for example, electronic mail (e-mail) or other service event such as a calendar reminder or alarm and other status information such as time, date and battery life. For each type of service or function available via the device, a graphical image or icon is often rendered on a major portion of the main screen, which icon may be selected using a cursor or other means to launch a specific GUI for the selected service or function. However, such interfaces give relatively equal priority to each of those services or functions, requiring the user to select an icon or activate another short-cut mechanism (e.g. a specific key such as "m" for e-mail messages, "p" for phone, etc.) to launch the service or function.

However, certain users of multi-tasking wireless communications devices use such devices primarily for one of their communications abilities, for example, as a telephone. Often these and other users desire easier access to the features associated with the primary communications ability such as out call dialing or other communication initiation.

The section cited above clearly lays out that the "home screen" as defined in the present application is a "main screen" which includes an application portion which comprises one or more icons representing execution commands associated with diverse device-executable applications, selection / execution of which causes the device to display one or more sub-screens that may be navigated from the main screen in order to execute further functionality. The main screen also includes a status portion, which displays, for example, notification icons to indicate new events such as the receipt of a new message, for example, electronic mail (e-mail) or other service event such as a calendar reminder or alarm and other status information such as time, date and battery life. Based on this and other descriptions of a "home screen", it is clear that a home screen is one not associated solely with a specific application (such as a calculator, contacts, or calendar application), but rather a basic screen from which a variety of unrelated applications (e.g., cell phone, calendar, e-mail, and/or other functionality) can be started, such as that which might be presented upon start-up of a device, or upon exiting a specific application.

In contrast, the cited portion of Hawkins describes the screen shown in FIG. 5 as a contacts view, which is a specially-configured feature of a specific application and not a

screen from which a variety of unrelated applications may be started, or a “home screen” as recited by claim 1. Further, it is plainly visible from comparing FIG. 5 and FIG. 6B of Hawkins that the two diagrams illustrate the same screen, which are both labelled “contacts.” Hawkins discusses the contacts view, at Column 19, lines 35-45, in connections with FIGS. 6A and 6B:

Referring now to FIG. 6A, initial contact screen 600 is shown. Screen 600 may be activated, for example, by simply turning on device 100, or by entering a mode for directory lookup, or by activating a phone application. Screen 600 includes a number of contact records 601, scroll arrows 502 and 503 for navigating to additional records, and on-screen controls 602 for activating other functions of device 100.

In one embodiment, screen 600 may be skipped entirely, so that the invention proceeds directly to screen 610, depicted in FIG. 6B, in response to the user entering a keystroke.

Clearly, the contacts view is not the same as the home screen, presently claimed. Hawkins explicitly states that the contacts screen 600 may be activated, for example, by simply turning on device 100, or by entering a mode for directory lookup, or by activating a phone application. Hawkins further states that the contacts screen may be skipped entirely. This takes the contacts screen of Hawkins entirely outside of the definition of home screen, as defined by the present application and known to those skilled in the art, as home screens of user interfaces are not “activated” or available to be “skipped entirely”, as in the case of the contacts view of Hawkins. Home screens are in fact the default screen of a user interface, from which one may activate application icons that may result in one or more sub screens being navigated.

Moreover, the contact screen of Hawkins is a screen which is by definition already associated with telephone numbers and other communications destination identifiers, unlike like a home screen which is by definition tied to no specific application but rather to a variety of unrelated applications.

Therefore, it is submitted that Hawkins fails to teach or suggest a home screen component as claimed in claim 1 of the current application. In particular, it is submitted

that Hawkins fails to teach or suggest a home screen component having a mobile status portion as claimed in claim 1 of the current application.

At page 5 of the Final Action, the Examiner points to the screen shown in Figure 5A of Wagner as disclosing a user interface comprising a home screen component having an application portion displaying application icons for activating associated applications. However, the “home screen” taught in Wagner does not include a mobile status portion as recited in claim 1 of the present application. Wagner fails to teach or suggest a home screen component having a mobile status portion. Davis similarly fails to teach or suggest a home screen component having a mobile status portion.

Thus, it is respectfully submitted that the cited references fail entirely to teach or suggest a home screen component comprising both an applications portion and a mobile status portion as claimed in claim 1 of the current application.

(ii) The cited references do not disclose the component to compose a destination being invokable from the home screen component automatically in response to an input from the first input device of a portion of the destination.

Claim 1 of the current application recites the component to compose a destination being invokable from a home screen component automatically in response to an input from the first input device of a portion of the destination. Because, as explained above, the cited references fail to disclose or suggest a home page, they clearly fail to disclose or suggest a destination being invokable from the home screen component automatically in response to an input from the first input device of a portion of the destination. The Examiner points to Figure 5 and column 9, lines 42-47 of Hawkins, with regards to the claimed home screen component, and to Figure 6B and column 19, lines 42-48, with regards to the claimed component to compose a destination being invokable from the home screen component automatically in response to input of a portion of the destination.

As explained above, the contacts screen taught in Hawkins cannot be considered a home screen as would be understood by a person skilled in the art nor as is disclosed and

claimed in the current application. Therefore, it is submitted that Hawkins fails to teach or suggest the component to compose a destination being invokable from a home screen component automatically in response to an input from the first input device of a portion of the destination.

Similarly, neither Wagner nor Davis teach or suggest the component to compose a destination being invokable from a home screen component automatically in response to an input from the first input device of a portion of the destination.

Thus, it is respectfully submitted that the cited references fail to teach or suggest the component to compose a destination being invokable from a home screen component automatically in response to an input from the first input device of a portion of the destination as claimed in claim 1 of the current application.

(iii) The cited references do not disclose the component to compose a destination being invokable from the home screen component **manually** by activating a communication application icon **and automatically** in response to an input from the first input device of a portion of the destination.

As mentioned above, one of the problems addressed by the current application is how to provide easier access to a primary communication ability which is one of a number of communication abilities that may be manually invoked from a home screen (paragraph 0005). Thus, claim 1 of the present application recites that the composition screen, used to initiate the primary communication ability, can be invoked in a combination of ways. Specifically, claim 1 recites that the component to compose a destination being invokable from the home screen component manually by activating a communication application icon and automatically in response to an input from the first input device of a portion of the destination. None of the cited references teach this combination.

As stated by the Examiner on page 3 of the Office Action, “Siitonen does not disclose that the user interface comprises a home screen component from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the device and where in the component to compose a destination is invokable from the home screen component

automatically in response to an input from the key-based input device of a portion of the destination.” As further stated by the Examiner on page 5 of the Office Action, “Siitonen, Hawkins and Wagner do not disclose that the component to compose the destination is invokable from the home screen component manually by activating a communication application icon.” Thus, by the Examiner’s own admission, none of Siitonen, Hawkins and Wagner disclose the feature wherein the component to compose a destination is invokable from the home screen component manually by activating a communication application icon and automatically in response to an input from the first input device of a portion of the destination as recited in claim 1 of the present application.

On page 5 of the Office Action, the Examiner states that Davis discloses that the component to compose the destination is invokable from a home screen component manually by activating a communication application icon (column 6, lines 47-55). However, Davis does not teach or suggest the combination taught in the current application, namely a component to compose a destination which is invokable from the home screen component manually by activating a communication application icon and automatically in response to an input from the first input device of a portion of the destination.

Therefore, the cited references fail to teach or suggest a component to compose a destination which is invokable from the home screen component manually by activating a communication application icon and automatically in response to an input from the first input device of a portion of the destination as recited in claim 1 of the current application.

Thus, with proper consideration of the language of the claims, Siitonen, Hawkins, Wagner and Davis, whether taken alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest the subject matter recited claim 1 of the present application. Independent claims 12 and 24 recited similar features and are patentable for the same reasons. The remaining claims depend on one of claims 1, 12 and 24 and are patentable for at least this reason.

(b) Hindsight is not permitted

Appellant also respectfully emphasizes that determinations of obviousness are not to be based on hindsight combination of components selectively culled from the prior art to fit the parameters of the patented invention, as noted in, for example, *ATD Corp. v. Lydall, Inc.*, 48 USPQ2d 1321, 1329 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

The suggestion to combine becomes less plausible when the necessary elements can only be found in a large number of references. It is impermissible to use the inventor's disclosure as a ``road map" for selecting and combining prior art disclosures. In *Interconnect Planning Corp. v. Feil* (1985), the Federal Circuit noted that ``The invention must be viewed not with the blueprint drawn by the inventor, but in the state of the art that existed at the time." In *In re Fritch* (1992), the Federal Circuit noted:

“[I]t is impermissible to use the claimed invention as an instruction manual or `template' to piece together the teachings of the prior art so that the claimed invention is rendered obvious. ... This court has previously stated that `[o]ne cannot use hindsight reconstruction to pick and choose among isolated disclosures in the prior art to deprecate the claimed invention.”

It is respectfully submitted that the number of references relied on by the Examiner to reject the claims in this case is a telling indication of the impermissible use of hindsight.

Conclusion

It is submitted that claims 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 16, and 18-24 are patentable over the prior art. Therefore it is requested that the Board reverse the Examiner's rejections of claims 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 16, and 18-24 and remand the application to the Examiner for issuance of a Notice of Allowance.

Appellant believes that no fees are due in connection with the filing of this paper as the payment of the fee for the Notice of Appeal, in the amount of \$540.00, was paid with Notice of Appeal on July 30, 2009. In the event that the office determines that any fee is due, Appellant requests that such fee be charged to Ogilvy Renault LLP Deposit Account No. 195113.

Respectfully submitted,

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Claims Appendix

1. **(Previously Amended)** A wireless communications device configured for use in a wireless network comprising:

- a processor for controlling operation of the wireless communications device;

- a first input device coupled to the processor for accepting an input;

- at least one display device coupled to the processor for communicating an output;

- a communications subsystem coupled to the processor for communicating with the wireless network;

- a memory coupled to the processor;

- a storage device coupled to the processor; and

- a user interface for controlling the operations of the wireless

communications device including a component to compose a destination for an outgoing communication generated by the device, said component providing simultaneously together:

- a prompt defining a field for receiving the destination as text; and

- a hot list of candidate destinations selectable at the user interface and usable as the destination,

wherein the user interface comprises a home screen component, having an application portion displaying application icons for activating associated applications and a mobile status portion, and wherein the component to compose a destination is invokable from the home screen component manually by activating a communication application icon and automatically in response to an input from the first input device of a portion of the destination.

2. **(Previously Amended)** The wireless communications device of claim 1, wherein the first input device is a key-based input device to input the destination.

3. **(Cancelled)**

4. **(Previously Amended)** The wireless communications device of claim 1 wherein the destination is a telephone number to be called and the input is a portion of a telephone number.
5. **(Previously Amended)** The wireless communications device of claim 1 wherein the portion of the destination populates the prompt when the component to compose a destination is invoked.
6. **(Original)** The wireless communications device of claim 1 wherein the component to compose a destination is invokable in response to at least one of: an interaction with a home screen component of the user interface from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device; and an auxiliary input device.
7. **(Previously Amended)** The wireless communications device of claim 1 wherein the component to compose a destination is further invokable in response to at least one of: an interaction with the home screen component of the user interface; and an auxiliary input device.
8. **(Original)** The wireless communications device of claim 1 wherein the component to compose a destination is enabled to move between the prompt and hot list.
9. **(Original)** The wireless communications device of claim 1 wherein the component to compose a destination is adapted to provide a filtered list of destinations from a store of destinations on the device in response to a filter input received at the user interface, said filtered list selectable at the user interface to choose a destination.
10. **(Original)** The wireless communications device of claim 1 wherein the prompt is adapted to permit navigating and changing the destination while composing.

11. **(Original)** The wireless communications device of claim 1 wherein the component to compose a destination is adapted to provide at least one action button for terminating composition of the destination.

12. **(Previously Amended)** In a wireless communications device configured for use in a wireless network, a method for composing a destination for an outgoing communication generated by the device comprising:

- providing a home screen having an application portion displaying one or more application icons for activating associated applications and a mobile status portion, the home screen for invoking a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device, the one or more application icons comprising a communication application icon for invoking a composition screen;

- invoking the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to input of a portion of the destination;

- providing the composition screen;

- providing, simultaneously with the composition screen, a prompt defining a field for receiving the destination as text; and

- providing, simultaneously with the composition screen, a hot list for selecting the destination, the hot list comprising candidate destinations selectable as destinations.

13. **(Original)** The method of claim 12 including:

- receiving the destination using the prompt in response to a key-based input.

14. **(Cancelled)**

15. **(Previously Amended)** The method of claim 12 wherein the destination is a telephone number to be called.

16. **(Previously Amended)** The method of claim 12 comprising populating the prompt with the portion of the destination.

17. **(Cancelled)**

18. **(Original)** The method of claim 12 comprising moving between the prompt and hot list in response to navigation about the composition screen.

19. **(Original)** The method of claim 18 comprising receiving the destination selected from the hotlist and generating the outgoing communication in response.

20. **(Original)** The method of claim 13 comprising providing a filtered list of destinations from a store of destinations on the wireless communications device in response to a filter input at the user interface, said filtered list selectable to choose the destination.

21. **(Original)** The method of claim 12 comprising receiving the destination and generating the outgoing communication in response.

22. **(Original)** The method of claim 12 comprising providing a cursor adapted for use in navigating and changing the destination while composing.

23. **(Original)** The method of claim 12 comprising providing at least one action button for terminating composition of the destination.

24. **(Previously Amended)** A computer program product having a computer readable medium tangibly embodying computer executable code stored thereon for composing a destination for an outgoing communication generated by a wireless communications device for use in a wireless network, said computer program product comprising:

code for providing a home screen having an application portion displaying one or more application icons for activating associated applications and a mobile status portion,

the home screen for invoking a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device, the one or more application icons comprising a communication application icon for invoking a composition screen;

code for invoking the composition screen from the home screen component automatically in response to an input from an input device of a portion of the destination; and

code for the composition screen providing simultaneously together:

a prompt defining a field for receiving the destination as text;

a hot list usable for selecting the destination, the hot list comprising candidate destinations usable as the destination.

Evidence Appendix

None.

Related Proceedings Appendix

None.